

PAR

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.  
Lodge'd in a small *partition*; and the rest  
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*
4. That by which different parts are separated.  
It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach  
us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference,  
in such things indifferent as have hitherto been disputed of.  
*Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*  
Make *partitions* of wood in a hoghead, with holes in  
them, and mark the difference of their sound from that of an  
hoghead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*  
*Partition* firm and sure,  
The waters underneath from those above  
Dividing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become  
a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
At one end of it, is a great *partition*, designed for an  
opera. *Addison.*  
The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; and  
where one sin has entered, legions will force their way.  
*Rogers's Sermons.*
5. Part where separation is made.  
The mound was newly made, no fight could pass  
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass,  
The well-united fods so closely lay. *Dryden.*  
To *PARTITION*. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.  
These fides are uniform without, though feversally *partitioned*  
within. *Bacon.*  
*PARTLET*. *n. f.* A name given to a hen; the original signifi-  
cation being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck.  
*Hammer.*  
Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroofed  
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakesp.*  
Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Hall.*  
Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart;  
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*  
*PARTLY*. *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some de-  
gree; in part.  
That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath  
embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the christian re-  
ligion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of  
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*  
The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notori-  
ous for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take  
to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that  
does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of  
the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their  
bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent hu-  
mour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
*PARTNER*. *n. f.* [from *part*.]  
1. *PARTNER*, sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.  
My noble *partner*,  
You greet with present grace,  
That he seems rapt withal. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Noble *partners*  
Touch you the fowrest points with sweetest terms. *Shakesp.*  
Those of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbe-  
lieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's History.*  
To undergo  
Myself the total crime; or to accuse  
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*  
Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which,  
proudly sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself  
brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars.  
*Peacham's Geometry.*  
The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again  
qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*  
2. One who dances with another.  
Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,  
I must not yet forsake you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To *PARTNER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate  
with a partner.  
A lady who  
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,  
Would make the great'st king double: to be *partner'd*  
With tomboys, hir'd with self-exhibition,  
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakesp.*  
*PARTNERSHIP*. *n. f.* [from *partner*.]  
1. Joint interest or property.  
He does possession keep,  
And is too wife to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*  
2. The union of two or more in the same trade.  
'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships* and all man-  
ner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition  
of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*  
*PARTOOK*. *Preterite of partake.*  
*PARTRIDGE*. *n. f.* [from *perdrix*, Fr. *pertris*, Welsh; *perdix*, Lat.]  
A bird of game.  
The king is come out to seek a *partridge*, as when one doth hunt  
a *partridge* in the mountains. *Sam. xxvi. 20.*

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- PARTURIENT*. *adj.* [from *parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.  
*PARTURITION*. *n. f.* [from *parturis*, Latin.] The state of  
being about to bring forth.  
Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the pre-  
vious conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very  
birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*PARTY*. *n. f.* [from *partie*, French.]  
1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs  
or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.  
When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambi-  
guity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the  
slave of vain glory or a party. *Locke.*  
This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to  
those, who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*  
*Party* writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an in-  
nuendo, that they never mention the *q—n* at length. *Spectator.*  
This *party* rage in women only serves to aggravate animos-  
ities that reign among them. *Addison's Spectator, No 81.*  
As he never leads the conversation into the violence and  
rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Taylor.*  
Division between those of the same *party*, exposes them to  
their enemies. *Pope.*  
The most violent *party* men are such, as, in the conduct of  
their lives, have discovered least sense of religion or mora-  
lity. *Swift.*  
2. One of two litigants.  
When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*,  
if pinched with the cholic, you make faces like mummies,  
and dismiss the controversy more entangled by your hearing;  
all the peace you make in their cause, is calling both *parties*  
knaves. *Shakesp.*  
The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. *Exodus xxii. 9.*  
If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommunicates his  
adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adver-  
sary from his action. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
3. One concerned in any affair.  
The child was prisoner to the womb, and is  
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to  
The anger of the king, nor guilty of  
The trespass of the queen. *Shakesp.*  
I do suspect this trash  
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakesp.*  
4. Side; persons engaged against each other.  
Our Foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd:  
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*  
5. Cause; side.  
Agle came in, to make their *party* good, *Dryden.*  
6. A select assembly.  
Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,  
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*  
If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation,  
they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the  
least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*  
7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to,  
another.  
As the paced on, she was stopped with a number of trees,  
so thickly placed together, that she was afraid the should,  
with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable *party*,  
which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*  
The minister of justice may, for publick example, vir-  
tuously will the execution of that *party*, whose pardon another,  
for confanguinity's sake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*  
If the jury found, that the *party* slain was of English race,  
it had been adjudged felony. *Davies on Ireland.*  
How shall this be compass'd? canst thou bring me to the  
*party*? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the *party* to  
lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to  
concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the  
*party* wounded. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath pun-  
ished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by  
the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*  
Though there is a real difference between one man and  
another, yet the *party*, who has the advantage, usually mag-  
nifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*  
8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded that *party* sent  
thither. *Locke.*  
*PARTY-COLOURED*. *adj.* [from *party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity  
of colours.  
The fulsome ewes,  
Then conceiving, did, in yeaming time,  
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*  
The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his  
*party-coloured* skin. *L'Estrange.*  
From one father both,  
Both girl with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*  
Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly  
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*  
I looked

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- I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured*  
assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Nor is it hard to beautify each month. *Phillips.*  
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits.  
Four knaves in garb succinct, a trusty band,  
And *party-coloured* troops, a shining train,  
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*  
*PARTY-JURY*. *n. f.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half fo-  
reigners and half natives.  
*PARTY-MAN*. *n. f.* [from *party* and *man*.] A factious person; an  
abettor of a party.  
*PARTY-WALL*. *n. f.* [from *party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one  
house from the next.  
'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole  
story of the *party-wall*, before they work up the fronts. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*  
*PARRIS*. *n. f.* [Fr.] A church or church porch: applied to the  
meetings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of  
courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputa-*  
*tio in parris*. *Bailey.*  
*PARRITUDE*. *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleness; mi-  
nuteness.  
The little ones of *parritude* cannot reach to the fame  
floor with them. *Glanville.*  
*PARRITY*. *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minute-  
ness.  
What are these for fineness and *parrity*, to those minute  
animalcula discovered in pepper-water. *Ray.*  
*PAS*. *n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.  
In her poor circumstances, she still prefer'd the mien of a  
gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she  
would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Arbutnot.*  
*PASCHAL*. *adj.* [from *pasca*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.]  
1. Relating to the passover.  
2. Relating to Easter.  
*PASH*. *n. f.* [from *pas*, Spanish.] A kiss. *Hammer.*  
Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,  
To be full like me. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
To *PASH*. *v. a.* [from *persen*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.  
With my armed fist  
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd  
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,  
To fall and *pash* thee dead. *Dryden.*  
*PASQUE-FLOWER*. *n. f.* [from *pasqua*, Latin.]  
The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in  
a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; out of the  
middle of which rises a point, best, for the most part,  
with chives, which afterward becomes a fruit, in which the  
seeds are gathered, as it were in a little head, each ending  
in a small hair: to which must be added some little leaves,  
encompassing the pedicle below the flower; as the anemone,  
from which the *pasque-flower* differs in the seed, ending in a  
tail. *Miller.*  
*PASQUIL*. *n. f.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to  
*PASQUIN*, which they affix any lampoon or paper of  
*PASQUINADE*,] a satirical observation.] A lampoon.  
He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and  
down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howell.*  
The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-  
days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters,  
without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler, No 92.*  
To *PASS*. *v. n.* [from *passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.]  
1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be pro-  
gressive.  
Tell him his long trouble is *passing*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
Out of this world. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
If I have found favour in thy fight, *pass* not away from  
thy servant. *Genesis.*  
While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the  
rock, and will cover thee, while I *pass* by. *Exodus xxxiii. 22.*  
Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that  
returneth. *Ezekiel xxxv. 7.*  
They took the fords of Jordan, and suffered not a man to  
*pass* over. *Judges iii. 28.*  
This heap and this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass*  
over thee, and that thou shalt not *pass* over it and this  
pillar unto me for harm. *Genesis xxxi. 52.*  
An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than idea  
of motion at rest. *Locke.*  
Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,  
He felt their Reces as they *pass'd* along. *Pope.*  
If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and sel-  
dom *pass* on to him that directed it. *Wake's Prop. for Death.*  
2. To go; to make way.  
Her face, her hands were torn  
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*  
3. To make transition from one thing to another.  
Others diffatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to  
those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass*  
from just to unjust. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

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4. To vanish; to be lost.  
Trust not too much to that enchanting face;  
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*  
5. To be spent; to go away.  
The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that  
space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period  
and the being of that thing. *Locke.*  
We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on  
one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of  
ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that  
earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part  
of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*  
6. To be at an end; to be over.  
Their officious haste,  
Who would before have born him to the sky,  
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *pass'd*, *Dryden.*  
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly.  
7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.  
The pangs of death do make him grin;  
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shakesp.*  
8. To be changed by regular gradation.  
Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs;  
a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbutnot.*  
9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.  
Why this *passer*, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go loose any  
longer, you must be pinnioned. *Shakesp.*  
10. To be in any state.  
I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you  
into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel xx. 37.*  
11. To be enacted.  
Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those  
things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which  
still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*  
Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons,  
and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*  
This pernicious project, if *passed* into a law, would have  
been of the worst consequence. *Swift.*  
12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a  
noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it  
came to the *pass* that.  
I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass*  
that the church should every where have able preachers to in-  
struct the people. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*  
When the case required diffimulation, if they used it, it  
came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made  
them almost invisible. *Bacon's Essays.*  
13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money  
will not *pass*.  
That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice. *Hudibras.*  
Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of  
the learned, but only as things which have less of error in  
them. *Dryden.*  
False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood,  
and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted  
with good. *Pitt on the Classics.*  
The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish  
were taken in toys; but that, in some time, they would  
grow tame. *Swift.*  
14. To be practised artfully or successfully.  
This practice hath most shrewdly *pass'd* upon thee;  
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,  
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakesp.*  
Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the  
light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*  
15. To be regarded as good or ill.  
He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the re-  
formed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis  
proved one in us. *Atterbury.*  
16. To occur; to be transacted.  
If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have  
recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our  
own mind. *Watts's Logick.*  
17. To be done.  
Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in  
prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to de-  
file them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
18. To heed; to regard.  
As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;  
It is to you, good people, that I speak,  
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakesp.*  
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.  
Though well we may not *pass* upon his life,  
Without the form of justice; yet our power  
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath. *Shakesp.*  
20. To be supremely excellent.  
To thrust; to make a push in fencing.  
To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy puncto. *Shakesp.*  
Both advance  
Against each other, and with sword and lance  
They lash, they foil, they *pass*, they strive to bore  
Their conflicts. *Dryden.*